

as possible.¹ Amongst the Thlinkits slaves are forbidden to wear the labretj

and sex Intercourse with a slave woman disgraces a free man.²

"Amongst

the early Central Americans the slave who achieved any feat of valor in

war received his liberty and was adopted by the Capulli, or clan."⁸

In

Mexico there were slaves of three classes,—criminals, war captives, and persons who had voluntarily sold themselves or had been sold by their parents.

The captor generally sacrificed a prisoner, but might hold him as a slave.

Those who sold themselves did so to get a fund for gambling. There was a

public slave mart at Azcapuzalco. The system is described as kind, but

slaves might lose their lives through the act of the master at feasts or

funerals.⁴ " Actual slavery of the Indians in Mexico continued as late as

the middle of the seventeenth century." ⁵ It is evident that slavery existed

all over North and Central America, but was more developed on the Pacific

coast than in the Mississippi valley. The meat eaters of the buffalo region

had less opportunity to use the institution.⁶

278. Slavery in South America.

In South America we also meet with at

least one case of a tribe, or part of a tribe, which is in clientage to another

tribe. This is a subdivision of the third rank of the Mbaya, who voluntarily

entered into a relation of clientage to the Mbaya, giving them service under

arms, and in house and field, without being their slaves, being protected in

return by the powerful and feared tribe.⁷ The Guykurus carry on frequent

wars to get captives, whom they keep in stringent servitude. " There is,

perhaps, no tribe of South American Indians, among whom the state of slavery is so distinctly marked as among them." Slaves and free do not intermarry, lest marriage be profaned. There is no way in which a slave may become free.⁸ The Guykurus are the strongest tribe in the valley of the Paraguay. They have horses and were called by the Portuguese Caval-leiros.⁹ In Brazil it was thought that the cultivation of the country was impossible unless the Indians were made slaves. The early laws and orders of the kings of Portugal seem to reveal a sincere desire to control greed and cruelty. In 1570 private slave raids were forbidden and slavery was confined to those captured in public and just war. Lisbon, however, became a great slave mart by the law that slaves passing from one colony (Africa) to another (America) must pass through Lisbon and pay a tax there. Peter Martyr is quoted that slavery was necessary for Indians who, if they had no master, would go on with their old customs and idolatry. Slavery killed

¹ Strong, *Wakeenah*, 126. ³
Nadaillac, *Prehist. America*, 313.

² *Bur. Ethnol.*, III, Si. ⁴
Bancroft, *Native Races*, II, 217-223.

⁶ Brinton, *Nagualism* ^ 28 note.

⁶ See Hamilton, *The Pant's, an Histor**
Outline of Canadian Indian Slavery in
the 18th cent, Proc. Canad. Instit.,
Toronto, 1897, N.S., I, 19-27.

⁷ Koch, *Die Guaikuru-Stamme, Globus*,
LXXXI, 44.

⁸ Koch (p. 45) says that they become
free and set up prosperous
households.

⁹ Spix and Martius, *Brasil.*, II, 73; v.
Martius, *JZtnog. BrasiUens*, 71.